

All Sorts of Minds.—There is a disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society. A person who takes a strong common-sense view of the subject is for pushing out by the shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who feels exquisitely the fine feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talent is to wit, as mind is mind, in all its parts. We must despise those who despise, if they all have their separate duties and uses, all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden him.—*Sydney Smith.*

raised ship is not in a depth from whence it can be raised, I would suggest the propriety of fitting out an expedition for the purpose of determining that point. It could be done at a comparatively trifling cost, and would not only give satisfaction to those immediately interested, but also to the community at large.

JOHN PONTON,
Submarine Engineer.

Notice to the Creditors of Wm. E. Culver.
I AM engaged in making up a correct account of liabilities and assets of Wm. E. Culver. The pass-books of the depositors will greatly aid me in arriving at a correct statement. Will the depositors please deliver their pass-books to me, at Mr. Culver's office, on Main street, to be squared and delivered back to them.

ent are prepared to serve up in the best style in our Restaurant
or to families or parties on short notice.
of J&H **RUBER & MYERS.**

HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales
morning.
1914 PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 453 Main st.

EVENING BULLETIN.

HARVESTING CORN.—There is much corn that from the lateness of the season will be liable to be injured by the frost unless we are unusually favored by a very warm fall season. A frost hard enough to kill the blades does the corn much more injury than is apparent; the grains will be light and chaffy, and will lack nourishment to such a degree that if badly frosted it will require double the quantity to make a pound of pork.

To avoid this, the safest method is to cut up and stock the corn, as by this process the grain continues to be nourished by the juices of the stalk, and is in a great measure protected from the frost. The fodder will amply repay the labor of cutting up, and a much larger amount of good manure may be made. Where the corn is fully mature in the field before the autumn frost may be expected, and where the rough food and manure are not considered an equivalent for the labor of cutting up, it may be allowed to remain till the usual gathering time, but not so by any means safely if the corn is not well ripened.

SAVING SEED CORN.—The experience of the two past seasons shows the importance of selecting seed corn and preserving it carefully. Farmers who have planted the corn taken promiscuously from their crib at planting time have found, by sad experience, that the dry summer, the early frost, the severe winter, or all these causes combined have so affected the vitality of their corn that they have had to replant.

Now is the time to select your seed corn, either by going through your standing corn and marking the ears you wish to plant, or when you cut up your corn direct your hands to leave your seed corn standing, that it may mature perfectly.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1857.

Mr. Geo. Steele, Dear Sir: I think it was Franklin who said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where there had been but one was a public benefactor; and, as I am well convinced that the introduction of the Hungarian Grass will be of great public benefit, I hasten to answer your inquiries in relation to it.

The Hungarian Grass is somewhat like the Millet in appearance; the straw is finer growth and the seed is smaller; the straw is almost as sweet as the sugar corn stalk. It yields from three to six tons to the acre, and some say it will yield two crops to the season if sown early. I know that after the first crop the pasturage is abundant—equal to the Kentucky bluegrass. It can be sown early or late; it can be put into the ground after other spring work is done, with the certainty of a good crop. If sown thick, the straw is of fine quality. One bushel of seed will sow three acres. It is an annual grass, and must be sown every spring. This is an objection when compared with timothy and clover, but the certainty of a good crop and the abundance of it amply compensate for all extra labor. The seed is rich in oil, nutritious, and tastes, when chewed, not unlike bechnuts. The stalk has a juicy sweetness that horses and cattle seem fond of. Put good timothy and Hungarian hay into a manger and they will choose the Hungarian and leave the other. This proves their appreciation of its superior nutritious qualities. Stock will keep in good order all winter fed on this grass alone.

Of its origin and history I know but little. The first we hear of it is in Monroe county, Iowa, three years ago, but who knows how it came there? From thence it spread into the adjoining counties. I have reason to believe that it came from the Patent Office, that the Hungarians did not introduce it into our State, and that some shrewd man who knew the value of a name first named it "Hungarian"; and I may say, in truth, that it will add to our agricultural wealth hundreds for every one dollar given to Kosuth. I believe that the Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, knows its origin and true name. That it is very productive and of great value is the uniform testimony of all who have cultivated it. I have not heard a single doubt expressed by those who have raised and fed it for three seasons. It stands the drought well. We have here a dry season; timothy and clover are very light, almost nothing, while the Hungarian is good. There are, no doubt, some objections to this grass: it may be found to exhaust the soil too much, but not more than oats. It is so heavy that it takes labor to cure it. Some of our farmers bind it into bundles as they do oats. It yields from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre. There was much of it sown in this county last spring. One man has 30 acres, another 18, and many from 2 to 12 acres.

I have said and I will only add that in my opinion it is the very thing we need to make stock-raising a paying business in Iowa, and I look forward to the time, not long distant, when it will become a common crop in Iowa and in other States where stock-raising is an object.

The illustrious Sancho Panza loved sleep, and thought it a great invention; and I can say "blessed be the man" who first discovered Hungarian grass.

Yours truly,
C. S. C.

Remarks.—The above is handed us by a correspondent of Mr. Steel for publication. We know nothing about the Hungarian grass, but, from the description and from information obtained from other sources, we are disposed to think it nothing more or less than German millet. It is evidently valuable in the section of country where it has been tested.

Since writing the above we find the following in the Ohio Cultivator:

Hungarian Grass.—A correspondent from Matka county, Iowa, sends us a specimen of grass which is called the Hungarian grass, of which he says:

"It is a heavy but not tough grass, with an average height of three feet, with long and numerous blades. The head you see yields largely, and I am of the opinion it is one among the best grasses that can be raised for horses or cattle. Its yield will be from 2 to 4 tons per acre. In this latitude sown from 1st to 10th of June, about one peck of seed to the acre, the same process as putting in oats. Harvest from 10th to 25th of August. The seed is worth from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Horses or cattle will leave good timothy hay to eat it."

We received a paper of seed of this grass from Bro. Wilson of the Iowa Farmer last spring, which we had sown on the 7th of July. It has made a very luxuriant growth, stooping out from the root and shooting from the joints of the main stem. We find it is the old German millet (*Panicum Germanicum*), which is raised in Europe as a scarcity crop. It is of course an annual, like other millet, and will not make a permanent stand.

ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.—The proper season for transplanting varies with different cultivators. Many prefer autumn planting, and the reason they give is this: when trees are planted in autumn, they say the ground becomes better settled about the roots of the tree, and they are then enabled to throw out fibres in the spring. I greatly prefer spring planting for nearly all varieties of trees, for this reason: if planted in the fall, very soon after setting out, the trees have the heavy fall rains, which renders the loose earth around the tree a perfect mortar, and the wind blows the tree to and fro, making a circle or hole around the tree externally about three inches from the trunk, all round, which freezes hard at night, and presents in the morning a rocky wall around the tree, and as the hole is about six inches larger than the collar of the tree, it chafes off the bark around at the collar, and unless some manure is placed by it, the frost will extend down around the tree and freeze the small roots. The season for planting on the banks of the Hudson varies from the first of November to the first of December for autumn planting, and from the first of April to the fifteenth of May for spring planting. I, for many reasons, do all my planting in the spring, except for apple trees, and as they are so very hardy, autumn planting will answer full as well, or perhaps better for that tree.

The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting

out trees: 1st. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been first pulverized. To plant trees in holes, as many persons do, is almost fatal to their growth. 2d. Deep planting is a great error in this country, and more trees die from this than any other cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but soon die, and apparently without any cause. The fibres or surface roots should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches below the surface of the ground. 3d. Commence planting by taking out the earth to a foot or more in depth, and of sufficient width to admit all the roots without crowding, breaking, or bending them. If the soil is poor, compost, well-decayed, rotten manure, wood ashes, or a little lime (if the tree planted is apple or pear), may be thrown advantageously into the bottom of the hole below the roots. Then filling in among the roots with earth well mixed with fine compost manure, using the hand to scatter it well among the smallest fibres, and do not leave any large holes under the tree to act as miniature cisterns. 4th. Before planting, prune all the roots that have been injured in removal with a sharp knife, but do not cut them off with a dull spade, as many do; shorten such roots as are too long, and take out those that are too much crowded; avoid injury or cutting any of the small fibres. 5th. Prune the top and branches of the tree in proportion, or rather more in proportion to the pruning done to the roots. 6th. Fill the earth firmly up, and around the roots. Do not shake the tree up any—giving it a few shakes at its base will be sufficient. Fill the holes up carefully and do not throw too much ground on it. 7th. If dry weather ensues, a small amount of water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly carted over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed during the season, then mulch with coarse straw manure, which is best, or straw, hay, leaves, &c. In Europe—but a custom seldom thought of in the United States—before planting an orchard the ground is thoroughly subsoiled or trench plowed to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of a ground for an orchard, unless the soil be so gravelly as to render this process useless. It is impossible for a tree to flourish when it is surrounded by a thick sod. When a tree is situated in land covered with grass, a rich compost of earth (muck) and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no unmixed manure comes in contact with the roots of the tree. The ground should be kept mellow about the roots until the tree has obtained considerable size, by spading or forking in with a flat pronged potato fork around each tree three times during the growing season, but not too late in the fall, as a too late growth is not desirable at that season. The fine manure should be forked in, in the fall of the year. Do not use too coarse manure, or you will have plenty of mice to pay your trees a visit in the winter season, unless protected by the tins mentioned in a letter of mine in a back number of this journal; if they are thus protected the manure may be as coarse as you please, and as much as you please, and can be then left on the surface in a heap around the tree till spring and the juices of the manure will run down around the roots, and you will see a wonderful difference in the growth of your trees the following spring. In attending to the preceding suggestions, I feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty and productiveness of the tree. And whoever will follow the above to the letter will not be one of those who are now often heard to exclaim, "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs." I will conclude with the number of trees that can be planted on an acre of ground at various distances apart.

At 4 feet each way.	
1	2,720
2	1,742
3	1,200
4	680
5	430
6	325
7	200
8	135
9	110
10	70
11	50

Country Gentlemen.

HARVESTING CORN.—Corn is one of our most important crops, and we feel its value is not properly understood. All great and small business are dependent on it. According to the census of 1850, the corn crop of the United States in 1849 was 591,586,053 bushels, and the wheat crop of the same year 104,799,230 bushels. Since that time the increase, we think, has been in favor of corn, for the destruction of wheat by the mildew, in some of the best wheat-growing districts, has tended to discourage its growth and increase that of corn. Corn is one of our most valuable staples for export, and is the basis of the immense quantities of beef and pork made in the rural districts, and, finding its way to our populations, cities, the hungry and non-producing millions, supplies the army and navy of our own country, and is found in the markets of Europe. Its value, however, is not to be calculated by dollars and cents. It seems to have been created and especially adapted to the wants of this country. As soon as the forest trees are cut down corn is planted by the pioneer settler, and it grows luxuriantly among the roots and stumps, furnishing a healthy and abundant support both for "man and beast." The prairies, as soon as "broken up," are planted generally with corn, and this "sold corn," as it is called, in about three months, yields a crop that pays for "breaking" the land, and furnishes a family support, fodder for cattle, and a good surplus for sale, with the proceeds of which fencing and other improvements may be made. Corn is emphatically the poor man's crop.

Corn in this section was much injured by the cold, wet spring; and low, undrained fields it became necessary to plow up and plant with buckwheat, or some other crop. Many and earnest were the discussions among our best farmers, up to about the middle of July, as to the probabilities of ripening corn this season under the most favorable circumstances. The warm weather during the latter part of July and early in August, however, brought forward the crop with astonishing rapidity, and in two weeks more, without frost, will place it beyond danger.

In our northern climate the whole season is required to ripen corn, and it is often injured by early frosts in the fall. The same difficulty is felt in some of the extensive corn growing districts of the West. The ripening of corn may be hastened by cutting off the tops above the ears, but we have no doubt this earlier ripening is obtained at the expense of the crop, as the sap which nourishes it is obtained from the earth, and passes through the stem to the leaves, where it is prepared for conversion into grain. Many of the leaves that thus digest the food for the corn are above the ears, and it is believed generally that it is on its passage downward that the change of sap into grain principally takes place. It must, therefore, be very evident that the removal of any large portion of the leaves before the ears are perfectly formed deprives them of their natural supply of nourishment. When the tassel only is taken off, although no evil would be likely to result, the benefit is at least small.

Where the season will permit it, there is no better way for the grain than allowing it to grow untouched until fully ripe. The stalks by this method lose somewhat of their value for fodder. As a general rule, we think the best method is to cut the corn at the surface of the ground when the grain has become glazed or hard upon the outside, put immediately into stooks, and when sufficiently dried the corn and stalks can be separated and secured. By this plan the grain is in a great measure protected from early frosts, as frosts that would materially injure it if allowed to remain standing will not affect it in the stook. When cut in this way we have no doubt the grain appropriates to its use a portion of the sap already in the plant, and the plant may absorb additional matter from the atmosphere to aid in its perfection.

The time of cutting corn is a matter of great importance. If cut too early, shrinkage is the consequence, and it loses weight and nutrition, and if allowed to remain in the ground until after frost, unless fully ripe, the sap becomes vitiated, and great loss of both grain and stalks is the effect. It is better to cut too early than to run too great a risk; and where appearances indicate a severe weather, harvesting should commence at once. Corn, though but slightly glazed, if cut and laid evenly at the butts, bound and set up in small stooks, will ripen. Last November we saw hundreds of acres of unripe corn stand-

ing on the prairies in Illinois, among which the cattle were ruminating at pleasure, which we doubt not might have been saved if this precaution had been taken.

There are various simple plans for shocking corn, and the following sent us by a correspondent in Michigan seems well worthy of attention. First twist together the tops of four adjacent hills in the form of the letter X, and then cut and set up the corn in the angles so formed. No other support is needed for the corn until the shock is full, and when properly tied it will weather any storm. The four hills left standing at the outside of the shock act like the stays to a mast, and being well rooted in terra firma will support it most efficiently. By this plan there is a cavity left in the centre of the shock which facilitates the drying of the corn, and is much better in this respect than the compact form with a hill of green corn in the centre. Taking six rows, with 36 hills to the shock, is most convenient. The cry last spring went out through all the land that the cattle in many sections were suffering and dying from want of food, actually starving to death. To say nothing of the loss, how painful must such a state of things be to every humane man. The coming winter may be more severe and of longer continuance even than the last. Every corn stalk should be cured properly and stored carefully away. More than enough coarse fodder was wasted last fall to have prevented all the want and suffering of the following spring. Many who at the time were glad to obtain hay at \$40 or \$50 a ton to save the lives of their stock, were only reaping the reward of their own folly. The wise profit by the teachings of experience.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SUGAR AND THE SORGHUM.—We have received from Dr. A. A. Hayes the following abstract of an interesting paper read by him on the above subject before the Scientific Association at Montreal:

So rapidly has chemical science progressed of late that the term "sugar" has now become a general name for a class of bodies with the most marked diversities of sensible characters and composition. We have sugars which are sweet, others which are slightly sweet, and some destitute of sweetness; some are fermentable, others do not undergo this change; some are fluid, more are solid.

Adopting cane sugar as the most important kind from certain inherent qualities, we find its sources abundant, but not numerous. So far as observation has extended, its production by a plant is definite; a change of locality, even when accompanied by a marked change in the habit of the plant, does not alter essentially the nature of the sugar it produces. The cane of Louisiana rarely matures and is an annual, while in the soil and climate of Cuba it enjoys a life of thirty or even sixty years. The juice of our southern plant always contains more soluble alkaline and earthy salts than is found in the cane of Cuba, but its sugar is secreted as cane sugar. The juice of the sugar beet, of watermelon, and a large number of tropical fruits, the sap of the maple and date palm, afford cane sugar. In these juices and sap, when concentrated by desiccation in the case of the plants, it always appears in regular, brilliant crystals, of a prismatic form, clear and colorless; distinctly indicating a vital force in the plant, separating it from other proximate principles and leaving it in its assigned place pure.

The class of sugars next in importance includes, under the general term glucose, a number of sugars having varied characters, which should be separately grouped. Among them are the sugars of fruits, seeds, and grasses; those produced in the animal system, and the artificial sugars made from starch, grains, and sawdust. The varieties of glucose are both solid and semi-fluid. When solid the organization is rounded, and the surface is generally seen. The semi-fluid forms often manifest a disposition to become solid on exposure to the air, and they then experience a molecular change, which produces crystals having new relations to polarized light and different physical and chemical characters.

Individuals of the class are easily distinguished from each other, and most clearly and remarkably from cane sugar. The plants producing the natural glucose sugars mature their cells as perfectly as those producing cane sugar, and the secretion can be found as distinctly isolated from other principles as cane sugar is even when the glucose is semi-fluid. Hence we are able to determine by microscopic observations, aided by chemical tests, the presence and kind of sugar in the tissues or sap, of a plant, often without incurring the risk of a change of properties through the chemical means adopted for withdrawing the sugar. The *Sorghum vulgare*, or saccharatum, belongs to the tribe including grasses. The unsuccessful attempts made to crystallize sugar from the juice of the *Sorghum*, produced in different climates of our country last year, indicated that it contained no cane sugar, or that the presence of some detrimental matter in the expressed juice destroyed the crystallizable character of cane sugar. My observations commenced after I had obtained several specimens of the *Sorghum*, and have been continued on the semi-fluid sugar, likewise from different parts of the United States, with uniform results.

When a recent shaving of the partially dried pith of the mature stalks of the *Sorghum* is examined by the microscope, we observe the sugar cells filled with semi-fluid sugar. After exposure to air it is often possible to distinguish some crystalline forms in the fluid sugar. These grains, after being washed, cease to present a clear crystalline character, and have the hardness and general appearance of *dry fruit sugar*. The most careful trials made and made failed in detecting cane sugar in samples of the *Sorghum* stalks, or in the samples of sugar, including one made by Col. Peters in Georgia, prepared under the most careful management. I must therefore conclude that the *Sorghum* cultivated in this country does not secrete cane sugar or true sugar; its saccharine matter being purely glucose in a semi-fluid form.—*Scientific American.*

CHEAP!—We have some Ladies' Dress Suits and French Gaiters and French Morocco Hats for sale at less than cost to close them out.

OWEN & WOOD'S, Shoe Emporium.

A Large Arrival of Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c., RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT C. DUVAL & CO'S.

No. 537 Main street.

WE have in receipt of several cases containing a variety of styles of rich Fancy Dry Goods for the present season—Ladies' Dress Silks (entirely new designs), Muslin de Laine (plain and figured, light colors), Embroideries in Capes, Collars, &c., with silks, scarfs, cloaks, and all other articles usually found in the best-regulated Dry Goods houses, with a full assortment of every class of Domestic and Foreign Goods. We invite the special attention of all purchasers, as we will offer every inducement in the style and prices of our stock.

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

Books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

OUR Friends in Heaven, or the Mutual Recognition of the Redeemed in Glory Demonstrated. 4c.
Our Theology in its Developments, by E. P. Humphrey. 1c.
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The Little Girl's Treasury of Precious Things. 3c.
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Palms and Hyms in every variety of binding. Methodist Book of Discipline. Methodist Hymns in various prices. Together with a large selection of Literary, Theological, and School Books.

A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

J. Fletcher, & Co., F. Bennett.—We are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches, of the most approved makes and latest styles of cases, which we can recommend as superior timekeepers. Call and examine styles and prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 403 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

SOFT HATS.—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Hats for gents, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main st.

DRESS HATS.—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Dress Hats for gents, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main st.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS.—We have in receipt of some beautiful styles of Boys' and Youth's Hats and Caps, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main st.

JOHN KJTS & CO.
Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large assortment of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, elegant JEWELRY, and beautiful styles of FINE WARE, all of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices. Sign of the Golden Eagle. Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Musical Instruments at Wholesale.
Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—
1 case Italian and French Violins, all styles.
2 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles.
4 cases best French Accordeons, Flutinas, and Polkas; 4 do Flutes, Clarinettes, Flageolles, &c.
4 do best French Sax Horns, Cornets, Bagles, and Stage Horns.
1 Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings.
The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

ESPECIAL NOTICE!
TO strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OWEN & WOOD'S, 485 Market st., one door above Third.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 63 Third street by A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by A. McBRIDE.

GENTS' FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash at

OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE—All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at

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PORTABLE FORGES—For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Plumbers, Lead-Road Builders, and every mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanic Tools wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, No. 3 Third street, between Market and Main.

where everything in the hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

THE best display of fine watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods

is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT, 403 Main st., where strangers and citizens are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Jewellery, Silver spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, China, Goblets, &c., of the most fashionable style and at the lowest prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 403 Main st.

NEW JEWELRY—A splendid assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of Jewellery just received and for sale by

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 403 Main st.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, including all grades in the finer order of

CARPETING,

Floor Oil-Cloths,

Of all widths,

CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c.,

Just received by C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main street.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident that we will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country. East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, we secure to purchasers a full equivalent.

C. DUVAL & CO., Main st., Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find in our warehouse large and complete assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs, for the Fall trade. Call and examine.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main street.

TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig, & Co., who have taken the premium at the World's Fair. They have no superiors, and but few equals, as Hatters.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main street.

introduce their Fall Style Dress Hats this day.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., as good terms as any Eastern City.

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very best.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS, something extra fine, just received at the fashionable hat establishment of

RATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS, Fall style, just received by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main street.

THE LADIES will find the handsomest stock of Riding Hats ever seen now at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S, whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

WATCHES BY EXPRESS.

My stock of Gold and Silver Watches is now very complete, and an additional supply having just been received by express, I think an examination of them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description in print. Call at

WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

SILVER WARE at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE.

My stock of Silver Ware is now unusually full, having just made an additional stock of new ware made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine for silver taken in exchange.

aug 29 ddbw

Fine Watches.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY—NEW STYLES—SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock of Gold and Silver Goods is now very complete, and an additional supply having just been received by express, I think an examination of them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description in print. Call at

WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

FALL FASHION FOR 1857.

On Saturday next, 29th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles for 1857.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 403 Main st.

FALL FASHIONS.

On Saturday, the 29th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE of DRESS HATS for 1857.

aug 29 ddbw

A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A.

ESSAYS in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne, M. A. 1c.

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